# The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG-AND WHIGS A TORY."

TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1843.

The only persons authorised to receive Moneys and Communications of absornt of the "Sydney Money of Abdication, Lower George-street, Sydney are Mn. Joun Harnis, and Mr. Wis Hall, Collectors, Sydney; Mn. Joun Harnis, and Mr. Wis Hall, Collectors, Sydney; Mn. Joun Harnis, and Mr. Wis Hall, Collectors, Sydney; Mn. Joun Harnis, and Mr. Wis Hall, Collectors, Sydney; Mn. Joun Harnis, Mn. T. M. Stohan, Halburst; Mn. Joun Brown, Campbellions, Mn. Joun Brown, Campbellions, Mn. Joun Brown, Campbellions, Mn. Joun Brown, Deputy Postmater, Singleton and Jerry's Planis; Mn. Joun Gray, Queenbeyas; Mn. Joun Brown, Deputy Postmater, Singleton and Jerry's Planis; Mn. William Pairchard, Deputy Postmater, Liverpool; Mn. Bersing; Mn. Vierch Hadrit, New Zealand; who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the uritten signatures of "Kemp and Fairfax," who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged for debts accreming from January 1, 1841. The "S. amer Monance Heatans" in Published every Mensing (S. am an exempted): and the Counters and the State March, 20th Jane, 30th Springher, and 31st December; at a shick portion of the Counter of th

1877

Tavers, sold the spacious the de-livabeth-

PROUT.

by the

parties who have or may make and will undersace.

By order of the Court of Director.

T. W. SMART,

By deed of the Court of Director.

T. W. SMART,

Sydney, August 2.

Sydney, August 2

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Sydney, Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers, Sispence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sispence per Quarter. VOL. XVI.

Ten per cent, discount for payment in advance, and ten per cent, added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.

mander.

This well-known trader has again arrived, after a quick run of five days. She will sail with her sunsil pancinality on the 15th instant. For freight or passage, her accommodations for steerage and cohin passengers being replete with every comfort, apply to Captain Hayle, on board, at the Queen-sweet.

SYDNEY BANKING COMPANY.

NOTICE.—It having been resolved at two Sy, ecial General Meetings of the proprietors, held in conformity with the terms of the Deed of Settlement, "That the Bank he discover as soon as conveniently may be," it is requested that depositors will remove their actions, and the position will remove their actions, at the Queen-sweet.

SYDNEY BANKING COMPANY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Fisher and the public generally, that they have removed from their Counting-house and Stores and Discoval Dissouries Discoval Discoval Discoval Discoval Discoval Discoval Di

READY MADE CLOTHING.

AT CASTLE'S Drapery Warehouse, 70, George-treet, two doors from the Royel Hotel:
Boys' cloth suite bitto distailed and the series of the Boys' cloth suite bitto imitation colonial Tweed trousers, at 5r, 9d per pair Meas' disto disto disto disto disto Boys' sout moleskin disto 4s. 6d. disto Boys' cantoon disto from 5s. 6d. disto Mens' disto, lined disto 5s. 6d. disto Disto Albert diagonals disto 6s. 6d. disto Disto Albert diagonals disto 6s. 6d. disto Disto auperior Beffalo-cloth disto "a. 6d. disto Disto auperior Beffalo-cloth disto "a. 6d. disto Disto albert diagonals disto 6s. 6d. disto Disto auperior Beffalo-cloth disto "a. 6d. disto Disto auperior Beffalo-cloth disto "a. 6d. disto Disto auperior Beffalo-cloth disto from 5s. 9d. disto Regatts shirts 2s. 3d. each Stripe disto 2s. 3d disto Regatts shirts 2s. 3d. each Stripe disto 2s. 3d disto Regatts shirts 2s. 3d. each Stripe disto 2s. 3d disto Regatts shirts 2s. 3d. each Stripe disto 2s. 3d disto Regatts shirts 2s. 3d. each Stripe disto 2s. 3d disto Regatts shirts 2s. 3d. each Stripe disto 2s. 3d disto Regatts shirts 2s. 3d. each Stripe disto 2s. 3d disto Regatts shirts 2s. 3d. each Stripe disto 2s. 3d disto Regatts shirts 2s. 3d. each Stripe disto 2s. 3d disto Regatts shirts 2s. 3d. each Stripe disto 2s. 3d disto Regatts shirts 2s. 3d. each Stripe disto 2s. 3d disto Regatts shirts 2s. 3d. each Stripe disto 2s. 3d disto Regatts shirts 2s. 3d. each Stripe disto 2s. 3d disto Regatts shirts 2s. 3d. each Stripe disto 2s. 3d disto Regatts shirts 2s. 3d. each Stripe disto 2s. 3d disto Regatts shirts 2s. 3d. each Stripe disto 2s. 3d disto Regatts shirts 2s. 3d. each Stripe disto 2s. 3d disto Regatts shirts 2s. 3d. each Stripe disto 2s. 3d disto Regatts shirts 2s. 3d. each Stripe disto 3s. 2d. each Stripe disto 3s.

Coton and worsted hosiery.
Onsanva 70, George-succes, too de
the Koyal Hotel.

CHEAP BABY LINEN, CHEAP BABY LINEN.

A QUANTITY of Infant's fine French
Cambrie Caps, at 2a. 3d. each, worth 5s.
6d. Richly embroidered Geps, 7s. 6d., worth 15s.
Frimmed Cambrie Caps, 3s. Lawn Night Caps,
1s. 3d. Lawn Shirta, trimmed with French
cambrie 2s. Worked monthly Gowns, 6s. 6d.
Thread Lace and Edgings, from 4d. per yard.
Nursry Dispers, 9s. per dozen. 3 4ths pinbefr te Biaper, 74d. per yard. Infant's short
Frocks, 5s. each; and a splendid assortment of
embreided long and short Robes, at half the
unual prices; with every novelty that has been
introduced in Frocks, Pellises, Saiin Hats and
Bonnets, Kersey Hoods and Clorks, Ledies'
Night Caps, Morning Wrappers, and Wearing
Apparel, are selling at very reduced Prices, for
cass only, at

J. RICKARDS'S.

\*\*UST\* ARRIVED\* from Capsalish

TO CAPTAINS AND OWNERS OF VESSELS, NOW landing, ex Fanny, and on sale by the undersigned—
Ship hells, turned, poli-hed and mounted in brass frames
Brass prop and companion ralls
Binnacle is:mps, and all kinds of beass work for abine.

Blue force-pumps, 3, 3j. to 4 inch, with pipe K. HAMPSON. City Brass Foundry, Pitt-stree Near the School of Arts. TO PUBLICANS AND OTHERS.

THE Undersigned will sell, at his new store, opposite the Old Burial Ground, in George-street, FOR CASH.

Brandy of excellent flavour at 16r, per gallon, and very superior flavoured Rum at 11s, per gallon.

H. MACDERMOTT. H, MACDERMOTT, GROCERS' SUGAR.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the under

one hundred tons of very superior GROCERS' Sydney, August 10, SPERM CANDLES. TWO Hundred and Twenty-seven boxes sperm CANDLES, per Reparetes, for

3. WILKINSON, Jon., At Kenworthy and Co,'s. is-place, August 12. 2175 WASHING SODA.

UST landed, ex STANDERINGS, and so sale by the undersigned—
Three tons Washing Sods, in Sine condition.
WILLIAM WALKER,
1652
1652 A RRIVED, per Cuba, from London, and will be landed in a few days, 8 Caroteels currents.
30 Barrels raisins

J. F. ROBS. 2258 ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—

Byronskin, reas, in cheats and halfcheats
Cougon, ditto ditto
Ganponder, Pouchoug, and Hyson, Dancsons
in bozes,

Congou, auto unto Guepone, and Hyson, Datesons in hores, Manita Segara of various qualities, ex Gazelle, Cuprey, Hope, and Ser Edward Papet B. P. Rum, of superior streagths, in hogsheads and punchrous.

THACKER, MASON, and CO. POR St.Lk, fine Van Diemen's Land Hay, F and Oats, per Sentorne. Apply to BOYD AND CO. Uzwin's Buildings. Curtom Rouse. March 11.

COALS! COALS!!

If you want GOOD COALS you can get
I them at Wood's Wharf, at the following low
price, for Cash only yAt the Wharf, Twanty SHILLINGS per ton,
Delivered in lows, Twanty-rwe SHILLINGS per ton. Market Wharf, adjoining the Albien Wharf. 1402 CHRAP PUEL

THE GAS COMPANY are selling Cohe and
Breeze at the following reduced prices —
COKE.

Delivered at the Works, twenty shillings per

Delivered at the Works, twenty shillings per chaldron
Delivered at the purchaser's door, any where within the city boundaries, twenty-three shillings and sixpence per chaldron
To manufacturers and others taking large quantities, eighteen shillings per chaldron, delivered at the Works.

BREZE, on SMALL COKE.

Delivered at the Works, six shillings per chaldron, or twopence per bushel
Delivered at the purchaser's door, any where within the city boundaries, aims shillings and sixpence per chaldron.

N, II.—The chaldron contains thirty-six buthe's
Gas Works, June 17.

FOR SALE.

THE FOR THE PROPERTY OF THE PR

ELIGIBLE HOMESTEAD

FOR SALE, by Private Contract, a very superior PARM, consisting of THRE HUNDRED AND TWARTY ACHES, a considerable prition of which is cleared and fenced, and about forty-five acres now under a crop of wheat, has two good alsh not play'ered houses, an excellent shingled four-stailed stable, coach-house, fool-house, and loft, men's tute, about ten acres of garden fraced with pai'ng fence with excellent visces and feuit trees, together with about

Fifty head of picked Cattle

Tenive Working Bullocks

Dray, ploughs, barrows, harness, and other agricultural implements.

For further particulars apply to

SAUL LYONS, Truvec.

Pitt-street, Bydney, August 2. 2003

Pitt-street, Sydney, August 2.

THE Undersigned will give the highest cash price for clothing and skin wools
ABRAM BRIERLEY.
'Harrington street, Church Hill: TO THE FLOCK OWNERS OF THE COLONY.

WOOL.

NOTICE.—For Sheep boiled down at the Five Bock Establishment, and shorn on or before the middle of Dreember last year, Two Shillings will be allowed for the Skins and Wool, up to shearing time this season. July 31.

legal acquittance and discharge to parties indebted to the said extent.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Trustee.
REAL PARM AND RESIDENCE

CAUTION.—LAND IN LIVERPOOL.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing from Daniel or Jane Thodal and allotment of Land, in Liverpool, containing Z acres I rood 39 perches, situate in ligg and Campbeli streets, and adjoitung the late Major Uwan's allotment, upon which is a weather-boa. deed dwelving, lately occupied as a public house in that towaship by Mr. Michael Dwyer; the same having been conveyed to Mr. Daniel Cooper, of Loudon, by the said Daniel Tindail, since the year 1288, which conveyance I new ho'd; be, Daniel Tindail, having taken forcible and dilegal possession of the same during the a sense of the late tenant.

JAMES COOPER,
Attorney for Daniel Cooper.

Bydney, August 11.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against purchastic for dairy purpores; and bring within half a mile of a parish church and past office. The properties of a small family. Apply, if by letter the same having been conveyed to Mr. Daniel Tondail, since the year 1288, which conveyance I new ho'd; be, Daniel Tindail, having taken forcible and islegal possession of the same during the a sense of the late tenant.

JAMES COOPER,
Attorney for Daniel Cooper.

Bydney, August 11.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against purchastic to be made to Mr. Stubbs, Auction Mart, K. ng. street.

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

mecausts, on or before the lat Reprember next to Robert Campbell, Junior, Eag. or Mr. John Halliey, Campbell's Wharf 1 or in default thereof, the same will be placed in the hands of the Solicitor of the Trustees for recovery.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, Jun., Prustees.

ROBERT SOURNB, Strustees.

MOSES JOEFH, Trustees.

CAUTION.

IN THE RETATE OF WILLIAM BOYLES DECEASED.

TERNANTS, Mostgagees, and others, indebted by the undersigned, from paying moneys to his Co-Trustee, Mr. John Liscombe, of Batharet, Anctioneer, without solitains a receipt with the signature of the undersigned for the same, the splat receipt of both Trustees brings the only legal acquittance and discharge to parties in-debted as the and the adverted that the sale state.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Trustee.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Trustee.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Trustee.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Trustee.

trade, and has five years of the lease unexpired, the loads, piggeries, large yard, two paddocks for cattle; it well stocked with wires and spirit of first quality; it well furnished, and replete with every convenience; and affords an excellent opportunity for persons commencing basiness, for particulars apply, if by letter post paid, to the proprietor, on the premisers, or to Measure, for particulars apply, if by letter post paid, to the proprietor, on the premiser, or to Measure, or to Measure,

TO TIMBER DRALERS & OTHERS

TO LET, a store and large yard, with blacksmith's ahop, on the Union Wharf apply to Inaac Simmons, City Anction Mart. George-street.

TO BE LET, that commodious Ilouse I and Frem'ses No. 15, Futsirect North, (lately occupied by the Blins Dearce). The house contains twelve rooms, detached kitchen, and room above, large parden, also extensive cellars and stores, well adapted for a merchant carrying on an extensive business. For further particulars lapply to J. Rickards, George street, 1857

TO BE LET, for a term of years, those spaticulars from the foreign street with the property of the property of the large parden, also extensive cellars and stores, well adapted for a merchant carrying on an extensive business. For further particulars lapply to J. Rickards, George street, 1857

TO BE LET, for a term of years, those spaticulars peoply to Mr. John Simithers, Bliabeth-street, or to Ironside and Rich, Lower George-street. Toll

TO BE LET, at the reduced rent of Two DELET, at the reduced rent of Two Pounds per week, two Hours a Ans Suor situate near the shove. Apply to William Macpherson, Macquarie-street; or M. Golden, builder, Batkurst-street, gopt to Milliam Macpherson, Macquarie-street; or M. Golden, builder, Batkurst-street, gopt to Milliam Macpherson, Macquarie-street; or M. Golden, builder, Batkurst-street, gopt to Mach tube.

TERROR ON ELET, ONE House in Horror of the Custom House, This BAY, the lish of Custom House, This BAY, the lish of Custom Houve, This BAY, the Custom House, This B

2 Mash tube
11 One inch screw cocks
11 One and a quarter inch connecting cocks
5 Large tap cocks
3 Fatra large tap cocks
70 Cocks various sizes
17 Lock cocks
Marked No. 1, 38 gallons of succloured

d No. 1, 38 gallons of uncolor
years

2, 53 gallons rum shrub

3, 51 ditto ditto ditto

4, 50 ditto rum

5, 39 ditto gin

6, 14 ditto rum

7, 53 ditto malt whiskey

8, 53 ditto rum shrub

9, 9 ditto noyeau

10, 51 ditto therry brandy

11, 50 ditto peppermint

13, 42 ditto brandy

15, 49 ditto loves

16, 80 ditto peppermint

19, 45 ditto cloves

14, 40 ditto shrub

21, 40 ditto shrub

22, 30 ditto misced.

Terns at sale.

2 Terms at sale.

UPON THE GROUND. CITY PROPERTY. CITY PROPERTY.

SEVEN VALUABLE BUILDING ALLOTMENTS,
SITUATE IN PRINCE AND CUMBERLAND
STREETS, IMMEDIATELY ADJOINING COLING
ROUSE,
TITLE, GRANT FROM THE CROWN.

M. BLACKMAN has been honoured with instructions from the Proprietor, John M. Been honoured for the Proprietor, John M. Been honoured for the property by auction, THIS DAY, the 15th instant, Ur. Note Gaound (instead of at the Rooms, as previously advertised), at One o'clock precisely.

FOR SALE,

STATION, with considerable improvements, situated in an approved and convenient district, there being exceled thereon plete shearing abed, together with 19,500 many plete shearing abed, 19,500 many

http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1520631

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.-None. DEPARTURES.-Noxe

August 14.—Dotphin, 16. Buckland, from Port Aiken, with 300 bushels shells; Tamer, netamer, 130, Mulhall, from Morpeth, with 800 bushels maize, 30 bags potatoes, 30 trusses hay; Emma, 22, Johnson, from Woltongong, with 232 bags potatoes, 100 bushels corn, 11 bags hair, 2,000 palings; Louisa, 12, Pennington, from Brisbane Water, with 4,000 feet timber, 40,000 shingles; Bee, 12, Sugden, from Kinam, with 5,000 feet timber, 2 tons potatoes; Waterwitch, 37, Purcell, from Motinya River, with 30 tons potatoes, 2 tons butter.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

August 14.—Mary Ann, 33, Stevens, for the Manning River, with sundries; Done, 13, Hatt, for Brisbane Water, in ballast; Susan, 20, Twibble, for the Hawkesbury; Tamar, steamer, 130, Mulhall, for Morpeth, with sundries; Louisa, 12, Pennington, for Brisbane Water, in ballast.

CLERANCE.—For Port Phillip, Twofold Bay, and Boyd Town, the brig Sir John Bung, Captain Tallan. Passengers—Mr. Campbell, Mr. Stoddart, Dr. Faddy, Mr. Dlarsey, two officers, fifty rank and file of H. M. 199th Regiment, eight women, eight children, and fifteen in the steerage.

MANIFEST YER "CUBA."—150 hogsheads have no reason to deprecate scepticism on this point, when such a remarkable

the advantage thus gained. Nature raises cautious advances. Mr. MURRAY's ob-

agent.
The Emu steamer brought a detachment of H.M. 99th Regiment from Parramatta, to proceed to Port Phillip in the brig Sir John Byng, which is expected to leave this morn-

ing.
The brig Laussons, for Valparaiso, dropped down to Watson's Bay, and is expected to leave early this morning.
The Cuba hauled to Moore's Wharf yesterday, and the Florentie will haul to Campbell's Wharf this day, to discharge.
H.M.B. Brittomart having been condemned, was sold in April last at Singapore, for \$4550.

MEMORANDUM FOR THIS DAY. August. | SUN, RIOR TIDE, rises | sets. | MORT | EVEN. | 15 | TUESDAY | 6 87 | 6 25 | 11 42 | 12 16

Last Quarter, Aug. 18, 54 m. past 4, afternoon ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE. THIS EVENING, TURBDAY, AUGUST 15,
Will be presented, for the first time, a petite
comedy entitled UNCLE OLIVER; or A
HOUSE DIVIDED. Dance, by Mr. Chambers. To which will be added, the laughable
farce of STATE SECRETS. Song, Mrs.
Gibbs. To conclude with THE YOUNG
KING.

### Mr. J. LAZAR, Manager.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We cannot insert the Paterson Police Report, as it is not authenticated. as it is not authenticated.
The Debating Society is a private institution, and therefore we do not insert correspondence respecting its proceedings. The writer of the letter on the subject should have made a speech instead of writing a letter. We never preserve communications it is not our intention to insert, and therefore cannot comply with A. B.'s request to return his letter on aerial carriages.

The Aguncy Morning Peralb. TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1848. " Sworn to no Muster, of no Sect am I."

THE ARIEL. THE ARIEL is the name given to the aerial carriage, of which a full description will be found in our columns to-day. We have also repeated the woodcut, well assured that our subscribers will not undervalue the trouble and expense we have beenput to in thus providing for their the subscribers will not undervalue the trouble and expense we have beenput to in thus providing for their defences of the defences of the use overleaped; the defences of the use then hope that this ction and amusement. The Atlas, is one step, in the advancement of man, the foremost journal in England to an I and in the promotion of universal peace.

tion, has not only apologised and tri umphed for itself, but lens ably pleaded for the earnestness and faith with which which now appear on the Legislative we announced the discovery to the colo-nial public. We can easily bear the to us of greater importance than Mr. sneers which were levelled at our former MURRAY'S. Its object is, the appointanticle on this and other great enterprises ment of a Committee to enquire into the of the age, when we reflect that, a twelve- provisions of Lord STANLEY's Land Act, month ago, the possibility of circling the globe with a telegraphic despatch was less problematical than the accomplishment of a voyage through the air. The more marvellous enterprise has appeared first, and known principles make it plain they introduced into the colour and to prepare a petition praying that free grants may be given to newly arrived settlers, in proportion to the cost of their passage out, or to the number of labourers first, and known principles make it plain they introduced into the colour and to first, and known principles make it plain they introduce into the colony; and to to the true philosopher that the less suggest such other alterations as circumwondrous will follow in due time. We stances may seem to require.

Amongst the many notices of motion

enquiry into the provisions of the obnoxi-ous statute, embraces what we have all work of art is before us. To this exist-ing wonder we now turn our attention. An examination of the details given in the accounts of the Atlas and the Times our new legislature would address itself: will show that the discovery is connected persuaded as we are, that until the miniwith a new thought. It is this: motion once acquired can be perpetuated by a power equal to the resisting forces. The principle indeed is not new, but the application of it is, and herein is the chief merit of the invention. We need not, therefore, under some circumstances, demand the large power requisite to set a machine in motion, but only a small power to sustain its acquired velocity. The boy in trundling his hoop, or whipping his top, knows that when once the hoop is set a going a very small impulse will keep it on; and that when the top is set up very little flogging will keep it spinning. This is the grand secret of the aërial carriage. The grand secret of the aerial carriage. The opposition in England. The "free grant" inventor requires that a progressive motion system is there thought, by men of all shall be imparted; this motion renders his parties, to have been so radically bad, that machine buoyant; and he maintains the the bare idea of its revival would be scouted. seehow near our correspondents Aeronaut and Mr. Forbers approached this invention; the principles of each are involved in it, but wanting this one thought they cannot claim the palm. They sought a starting power which it is said mechanics cannot at present give, but Mr. Henson has a start given to him and he then perpetuates the advantage thus gained. Nature raises advances. Mr. Munnay's oh.

sheaf and execution. Passengers—Not Disarse, to conders, they seek and file off, it. 1908 Region in the steerage.

Manyers are "Cran,"—100 hosphesde in the steerage.

Manyers are "Cran,"—100 hosphesde the steerage.

Manyers are "Cran,"—100 hosphesde plan hosphesde plan he, bearsteels our planes are thought. It is this: motion of the details given in the steerage.

Manyers are "Cran,"—100 hosphesde plan hosphesde plan he, bearsteels our planes are thought. It is this: motion of the details given in the accounts of the Allian and the Passengers and the process the place. We aller and the process the place, the steerage of the planes are thought. It is this: motion of the details given in the accounts of the Allian and the process the place. The planes are the process the place of the planes are the planes a As all the writers on this subject aim at making the inventiou plain to their readers, inducement to emigrate to this colony. At present there is no such inducement-at pose then a light wheelbarrow with an least, none that they can discern. The additional wheel to each leg—then let a Act of Parliament disnuades them; for long, a very long sash frame be tied across whilst they can emigrate to America at the barrow, and then let the handles be less than one-third of the expense atvery long and stretched over with canvass.

Now if this barrow were to be allowed to run down a hill, it would go faster and Australia, they will never dream of seeking their fortunes at the antipodes. and skim through the air. It after this, a small windmill turned by a spring in the barrow, could be set going, the barrow would float along till the force of the spring were expended. Now this is the aerial machine. The barrow is the aerial machine. The barrow of public lands might be allowed in that is the carriage with engineer, and fuel, and men; the sash frame the large fectually answered, and without shocking british prepossessions. The remission systems better to modify his motion. If, instead parallelogram, 150 feet by 30, attached to the car; and the apprending handles are the tail. The whole is set upon an inclined plane, and off they go, as ToM MOORE asys, "like peas through a holly bush."

The speed becomes greater and greater, and when they are about to hore a hole and when they are about to hore a hole. passage money, would, under the present circumstances of the colony, be regarded some distance, and then come to the ground; but the engineer has already turned on his steam and set two windmills in motion, and these keep them akimming away as long as the steam lasts. Each windmill or vane is twenty feet in diameter, and has six sails; these vanes are placed just between the parallelogram and the tail, and being turned very rapidly, suck the wind, and maintain, or accelerate, or diminish the speed at pleasure. Are any persons sceptical as to the buoyant power of the air! let them run against a high wind, with a large umbrella in their hands, and suddenly unfurl it; and if they

hands, and suddenly unfurl it; and if they

do not receive convincing proof on the

subject, by losing their legs, we are very

but the particular machine may not. There

are several points to be ascertained before success can be predicted; but when once

these are settled, success is certain. The principle of aërial transit is discovered : we may utter the Eureka of ARCHIMEDES,

and look forward to the great results which

both warm imaginations and severe investi

One thing is obvious in the presen

machine, and that is, its safety. If it does not rise there will be no flight; and if it rises, there is no complex machinery to arrest its progress; and if its works stop, its descent will be gentle-it can cock its tail, and diminish its own velocity, and alight like a bird. Accidents may and

doubtless will occur-there are tumblers even among pigeons; the first or the

second flight may be disastrous—the inventor may meet with the fate of ICARUS;

but art, favoured by Divine Providence

will triumph in the end. Man is to be

Who shall take the mantle of the seer,

and cause the revolution to be effected by

lord of the air.

gations unite to foretel.

But now comes the questionevention succeed? The invention will.

nuch mistaken.

ject is undoubtedly good. He wishes to

Mr. MURRAY whether it would not be

COURT FOR THE TRIAL OF DIS-PUTED ELECTIONS.
This Court met yesterday, at the Council Chambers, Macquarie-street, when the PRE-SIDENT delivered the following decision:—

petition of the said Robert Fitzgerald, for want of prosecution, with costs.

"The Court, in conformity with the powers conferred on them by the 45th clause of the before mentioned Act of Council, having duly examined into, and taxed the costs, charges, and expenses which have been incurred by the said William Bowman in resisting the matter of the petition of the said Robert Fitzgerald, find and declare the same to amount to the sum off £128 7s., which sum the Court award shall be forthwith paid by the said Robert Fitzgerald, to the said William Bowman, on account of the said costs, sharges, and expenses.

By the Court—Given under my hand this
14th day of August, in the year of our Lord

The PRESIDENT also read the following memorandum.—

"The sum of 2128 7s., awarded by the Court to be paid by Robert Fitzgersald, to William Bowman, does not include the remuneration of five guineas per day, payable to the President, under the 45th section of the Act of Council under which the said Court is constituted: therefore the President is entitled to receive fifteer guineas from the said Robert Fitzgersal for the three days which the Court sat, and we award him the same.

"William Foster."

"William Foster."

"William Caures."

"Charles Windexes.

## National Library of Australia

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MARQUESAS BY THE PRENCH

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ABSIRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION.

We insert, for the information of the public, an abstract of all the public rates which take place

THIS DAY.

Mr. S. Lyons.—At his Mart, at 11 o clock, Horse, Gig, Harness, Tables, Chairs, Cedar Doors, Sashes, Frames, Fan-lights, Sperus Oil, Lucifer, Hats, and Bonnets.

Mr. Chapan.—At Young's Wharf, Liverpol-street, at 11 o'clock, Cedar.

Mr. Blackman.—At the Queen's Stores, at 10 o'clock, Condenaed Goods, consisting of Spirits, Corduls, Stills, Pumps, Vats, Cisters, Tubs, Lead Piping, Worms, Corks, Deal Boards, Old Lead, &c.; on the Ground, at 1 o'clock, Building Land in Prince and Cambeeland streets, Sydney.

FOR MORETON BAY.

I R powerful schooner
WANDERER,
131 tour, will a lifer the above
place in six days. For feelight
or passage, apply on bourd, at Steele's Wharf,
Bethurst street West; or to
GEURGE THORNTON,
2150
Custom House,

FOR HOBART TOWN.

MARK THIS.

MARIAN WATSON
will still on Stunday next. For
saunders, commander, on board, or to
DANIEL EGAN.

POR LAUNCESTON. VIA TWOPOLD

MARK THIS.

MARK THIS.

L'NGLISH JAMS of all kinds exceedingly fine, at one shilling and sixpence
per pound.

JOHN FEARNLEY AND CO.
Gracers, Provision Dealets, and Cornehandlers,
opposite the site of the Old Jail, Lower
George-atreet.

TWO POUNDS REWARD.

FOR LAUNCESTON, VIA TWOFOLD BAY.

H B fast-sailing Cutter THOMPSON,
to sail on Saturday aext. For master on board, at the Albion Wharf, or to H. Johnson, corner of George and Market streets.

THE ANNUAL PENRITH SUBSCRIPTION RACES,
A MEETING of the Subscribers will
take place at the Rose Ins., Penrith, on
Friday neat, at two o'clock, p. m., for the
purpuse of making arrangements for the casuing
races.

BENRY ROBERTS HENRY ROBERTS,

OB SALE—Three-motion Beer Engines, with pipes and taps complete Oil of Justice I scace Ode bundred bushels Wheat, or Resma One hundred trusses Hay, or District Twanty hales American Hope GRORGE EMALL, George street, near King-street, State Office I state of the Complete State of the Co

11st OF PRICES.

800 pairs moleckin trousers, superior quality,
6s. 9d. per pair
500 ditto ditto, best make, 7s. 3d. per pair
300 ditto ditto, best make, 7s. 3d. per pair
300 bitto moleckin trousers, best make, 8s. 3d.
per pair
1000 suits duck clothing, extra stout, 5s. 3d.
250 dexen regatts shirts, extra fine, at 2s. each
300 whits duck clothing, extra stout, 5s. 3d.
250 superfine b'ue jickets, 20s. each
300 waistcoats, various colours, from 3s. 6d. to
5s. each
5s. each
5s. each
6s. 6d. to 10s. 6d each
200 pairs black in 1 drab cassimers trousers.
18s. per pair
200 pairs lack sul drab cassimers trousers.
18s. per pair
200 pairs lack each
100 pilot costs, 16s. each
100 pairs ladies and children's slays
200 dozen striped shirts
Moleskin and cord jackets
Silk and cotton bandkerchiefs
With a great variety of hosiery, haberdasbery, hals, bonnets, lining calico,
muslin dresses, ribbons, &c.
Country orders attended to, and goods forwarded to any part of the colony, if the cash

Country orders attended to, and goods for-warded to any part of the colony, if the cash acc, mpanies the orders. 2287

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND OATEN
HAY.—Twenty-five Tons on sale by the
undersigned.
JOHN KEELE,
2340 J. George-st. cet.

FOR SALE.
PERM OIL at 4s. per gallon
Binck ditto, at 2s. od. per gallon
J. B. METCALPE.

WANTED, about forty bushels good Engl s MARK THIS.

FIVE DOCK ESTABLISHMENT.

SHEEP BOILING.

THOMPSON,
to sail on Saturday acx. For fright or passage, apply to the master on board, at the Albion Wharf, or to El. Johnson, corner of George and Market streety.

FOR THE BAY OF ISLANDS AND AUCKLAND,
To sail on the 18th instant,

FOR THE Packet SCHOONER SHAMROCK,
Captain Daldy.

J. B. METCALFE,
Augut 15.

FOR PORT NICHOLSON.

THE fine new A I Barque STANDERINGS,
Capt. Woodcock, being under chapter of the consuments for the loss of the above port, to take in her dead weight for English, will proceed with all despatch. For frieight or passage apply to Capt. Woodcock, on board, of Moore's Wharf; to

J. B. METCALFE; or to
C. APPLETON & CO.,
Pitt street,

SYDNEY DISPENSARY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEET-ING of the Sydney Dispensary will be head on the evaning of Moonday, the 21st instant at teven o'clock, in the Balcon of the Rogilland will proceed with all despatch. For fright of passage apply to Capt. Woodcock, on board, of Moore's Wharf; to

SYDNEY DISPENSARY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEET-ING of the Sydney Dispensary will be head on the evaning of Moonday, the 21st instant at teven o'clock, in the Balcon of the Rogilland will be old as hamm, on account of the owner. The settal charge and subcing and smoking alone will be charged for the subconding the male streamed of Receipts and Disbursements, will be said before the meeting. Scats provided for ladder. Alexander M'Leay, Esq., M. C., will take the chair.

3327 JOHN M'GARVIE, Hon. Sec.
THE ANNUAL PENRITH SUB-SCRIPTION RACES.

will be provisions for a new usys for the snep-, berds.

Letters sent to the care of Mr. Ireland, Cror a Roads, or to Mr. F. Mitchell, George-street, vill be duly attended to.

Five Dock Establishment, August 14.

2378

NOTICE.

IF WILLIAM HENRY HOPKINS, who left Wootwich for this colony in the beginning or 1841, will apply to Mr. John Fearnley, Grocer, Lower George-atreet, Sydney, he will hear of something to his advantage.

Any person having any knowledge of the shore, as to where he is, whether he is dead, or has left the colony, or who shall give any satisfactory information respecting him to Mr. John Fearnley, shall receive Two Pounds reward, lie was last heard of in June, 1841, in Sydney, having then met with an accident.

TWO POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS some eynl-minded and malicious person did on Thursday last destroy a fine mile's gost, use property, by poison: the above reward will therefore he paid by use, on conviction of the miscreant who committed so wanton as act.

And in case of there being no means of discovering the offender, I trust the person who has been guilty of the base act may become ashamed of his own villany, and return to that bounest path from which he ascems in his e triles days to have departed.

ALEXANDER PLOOD.

Newcastle, August 17.

BOARD AND LODGING.

BOARD AN'D LODGING.

NE or two Centlemen can ment with most cor fortable accommodation in a respectable for any, adjoining the kacercurse, at 2a. per we 4. Apply at Liverpool-street, corner of Kiraheth-atreet.

COTTAGE WANTED, or a small House, containing four rooms, situated any where between the Gas Works and Market attact, overlooking Darling Harlour. The rent not more than it a probable he would be a permanent tenant, and the weekly papyment of the rent certain. Address, post paid, W. R., Herold Office.

Signilic vestate, containing about nineteen acres, with a cettage thereon, and a blacksmith's shop.

Unders this executi n be previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT.

1366

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 1 tah August, 1843.

Peek and ano her v. Revnolds.

N FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at

SALES BY AUCTION.

SILVER PLATE.

A. BLACKMAN will Sell by Auction, at his Rooms, Googe-sizes, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, a Festen o'clock; bilver Plate, consisting of—

Silver table spoons
Silver desacrt spoons
Silver desacrt knives and forks
Silver teasure knives and forks
One silver breakfast service
Plated Goods, consisting of Cruet atands, toast racks, &c., &c.
ALSO,
One case telescope atic.s.
Terms at sale.

TO SAILMAKERS AND OTHERS. MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction,
at his Rooms, George-street, on Web.
NE\*DAY, the 16th instant, at eleven o'clock,
112 Parcels, 31s, each, aloo thread
3 Ditto, three-quarter dos ecummon twine
10 Bundles superior Dutch twine, 91bs, each
9 Dato ditto 36 Ditto ditto seaming ditto, three-thread,
Terms at asle.

CHAMILAGNER

CHAMPAGNE.

VIR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at Elevin o'clock,
Thirty cases, three dozen each, Champagne Twenty ditto, one duren each, ditto.

Terms at sile. 2349

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

If R. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by
Auction, at his Mart, corner of Georgestreet and Charlette-place. THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 15th instant, at eleven of clock,
A quantity of Cedar Doors, (six panelled)
Deto Door Frames and Fan Lights, Sasher,
Tables, Chairs, &c.
AFFER WHICH,
Horse, gig, and hanness.

LUCIFERS.

A R. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by
Auction, at his Mart, corner of Georgestreet and Charlotte-bla. e, THIS DAY, Tuesday,
the 15th instant, a "cheven o'clock,
Severty-two gross boxes of Lucifers
Terms at sale. 2320

HATS AND BONNETS.

For the bea, fit of the underwriters, Rx Rechel,
Scott, from London.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by
auction, at his Mart, certier of George,
street and Charlotte-place, THIS DAY,
Tucaday, the 15th instant, at Eleven o'clock,
R&M in dismand, S&8 Goubide.

B & M in diamond, S 5 80 out-ide. One case hate and hometr, damaged by salt water POSTPONED ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER.
WOOLPACKS AND COPPER.
(F r account of whom it may concern.)

(F r account of whom it may concern.)

M. SAMUEL, LYONS will sell by anction, at his Mart, corner of George-atrect and Charlotte-place, on WEDNES-DAY, the 16th it stant, at Rieven o'clock,

EX FANNI.

R. M. G. One case, containing 130 shorts copper of 11—One ditto, ditto 27 ditto 15 ditto 17 doe ditto ditto 26 ditto 17 doe ditto ditto 20 ditto.

EX M. M. 16:—One hale, 73 wood-neks, all more or Iva dama ed by sait water.

Terms at Sale. 2321

KANGAROO SKINS.

ON ACCOUNT OF THOSE CONCRANSO.

EX Descour, from Launceaton.

M. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by
suction at his Mart, corner of Ocorgoatreet, and Charlotte-place, on WEDNELDAY
mext, the 16th instant, at 11 o clock,

Twenty-one bales Kangaroo Shins.
Terms at Sale. 2276

WEDNESDAY'S GENERAL SALE OF MERCHANDISE.

MERCHANDISC.

M. POLACK will sell by auction, at his Recous, late trank of Australia, on Wadnastan at trank of Australia, on Wadnastan at Eleven o'clock,
A variety o', marchandise, consisting of slops, hat, hosier, woolpacks, calico, linen and calico shirts, ar.ys, gloves, Dunbar's ale and porter, beef, pr.rk, rice.

One shound six hundred bushels oats
One shound at six hundred bushels oats
One shundred and fifty casks beef
Prurteen cares Sherry
('chirty-two ditto port, five hundred d'onen claret
One ditto anchory sauce
One gold watch
One ditto anchory sauce

Furniture, consisting of cheffioners, sideboard, drawing, dming, los, and card tribies, horse-hair and cane chairs, couches, wash-hand-stunds, rutlery, hives and forther, adance bandles, and a large quantity of fironracingery, files, hinges, pulleys, gridirons, &c.

And a variety of or aericles too numerous to mention.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF HEARY FLETT, OF THE MANNING RIVER. M. R. POLACK has been instructed to r ostpone this rate until further notice, by order of the Trustee. 2336

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sherid's Office, Sydney, August 12, 1843.

Melick v. Bliott.

NEDNESSAY, the 16th instant, at noon, on the premises. Kent-sirect North, opposite the Gas Works, the Sherid' will cause to be sold all the right, title, interest and catate, of the above defendant, in the premises as above described, and now o empied by him, unless this execution is previously satisfied.

CONNELUE PROUT

CONNELIUS PROUT,

APARTMENTS, OR BOARD AND LODGING.

THE above may be laid in a central and commanding situation, where the rooms are specious and delighbird, with or without coach hour and stabling. Terms moderate For particulars, anquire at Colne House, Frince-street.

2359

WANTED immediately, respectable apartments (sitting and bed-room) for a penileuran and lady. Apply at Menare, Goalius, flrows, and Go.'s, Charlotte-piace.

2359

WANTED, by a single gentleman, a furnished bed-room, with attendance, in a respectable family where lodgers are not taken, and co.'s, Charlotte-piace.

2374

WANTED, by a single gentleman, a furnished bed-room, with attendance, in a respectable family where lodgers are not taken. Address F. W., Herald Offica, The ceatre of the city preferred.

COTTAGE WANTED, or a small House, containing four rooms; after of the Menanyle road, and adjoining the Glieniee setate, containing about nineteest area, with a cottage thereon, and a blackamith's about the previously esticated any where between the Gas Works and Market.

Under Sheriff.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydnay, August 12.

Byrace s. Byrace.

Sheriff's Office, Sydnay, August 12.

Berial's Office, Sydnay, August 12.

Byrace s. Byrace.

Sheriff's Office, Sydnay, August 12.

Berial's Office, Sydnay, August 12.

B

Union Bank.

Bydney, August 14.

TO LET, Two Farms in the district of lilawars, near Dapto. One of one accounted and forty-five acres perty-ficered. The above the obtained from Mr. Jessett, Lower George-type are are well weared. Full particulars of E. Mahgay, opposite the B. Market, York-street.

Jacob Previously satisfied CORNELIUS PROUT.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 14th August, 1843.

Feek and no her v. Revnolds.

No FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at considerable part cleared and now in cultivation; the other particulars date of the above defendant, in and to all those buildings recently ercetted, and situate at the corner of Pitt and King streets, Sydney, now in the occupation of Sir. Ellis, analises the best buildings recently ercetted, and situate at the corner of Pitt and King streets, Sydney, now in the occupation of Sir. Ellis, analises the secret, Sydney; or, Mr. Tritton, Brown's Hotel.

[Hawarra.]

more doing in sales of Combing Wools this week, and although prices are extremely low, we do not quote any further reduction. Clothing Wools are dull of sale, though rather more inquired for than for the last few weeks, at lower prices. WAKEFIELD, APRIL 7.—We have again

to report a continuance of the same dull state of things in the Wool trade; few sales are passing, either in long or short Wools; prices are, however, firm at last LIVERPOOL APRILS -Scotch : There

LIVERPOOL, APRILS.—Scotch: There has been rather more enquiry this week for Laid Highland Wool, but this may have arisen from a good many having taken the opportunity of coming down to attend the public sale of Colonial. There has however been little if anything done about our quotations. White Highland, none at market. There has been nothing done in either Crossed or Cheviot Wool, PRESENT PRICES.
Laid Highland Wool, per 24 s. d.

bs. . . . . . . . . . . . 6 6 to 7 0
White ditto ditto . . . 9 3 to 9 9
Laid crossed ditto, unwashed 8 0 to 9 3
Ditto washed ditto . . 8 6 to 10 6
Ditto Cheviot unwashed do. 8 3 to 10 0 Ditto washed .. .. 11 0 to 13 0
White ditto ditto .. 18 0 to 21 0

White ditto ditto .. 18 0 to 21 0 FOREIGN.—There was a public sale of Coloniai and Spanish Wool yesterday; the foruser were only middling as to condition; but there was a good attendance of small manufacturers, and for any thing low and inferior the vices called was equipment of the colonial to the colonial colonial to the colonial co inferior the prices realised were quite up to our last sales, but the finer qualities were rather lower; they were all sold as well as

CITY, MONDAY.—The imports of wool into London last week were 1349 bales, of which 1026 were from Peru, 107 from the Cape of Good Hope, 106 from Bombay, and 9 from St. Helena.

The market for raw wool is in a dull condition, and the complaints as to the bad

condition, and the companies as to the superices obtained are very general; so far the consumption of the article is by no means progressing in the same ratio with that of cotton, which has been worked up in large

quantities recently.

The high tariff of America, and the progress of the woollen manufacture in that country, point to the necessity of depending more on our home and colonial trade than upon the fluctuating demand of foreign states. Improvements in machinery in the United States, aided by the high tariff, have enabled the manufacturers. high tariff, have enabled the manufacturers of that country to make woollens much cheaper than the same qualities can be im-ported there; and it is said that in the owell Mills fine cloths and cassimeres Lowell Mills the cloths and cassimeres are turned out at less prices than English cloths of equal fineness can be sold for; and in addition to this it is also said that arrangements are now making to manufacture mousselines de laine at 8 cents a yard,

fully equal to the imported writele now selling in America at 12 cents.

In 1837, the number of spindles in the Lowell mills was 146,128, and of looms 4,667, while there were 6,085 females and 1,827 males employed. Last year there were 194,333 spindles, 6,048 looms, 6,375 were 194,333 spindles, 6,048 looms, 6,375 females, and 2,345 males; the increase in the number of people employed being less in proportion than that in the machinery, and showing that the poor operatives have harder work than ever, and, as is clearly provided for less were though their conproved, far less wages, though their condition is still far above that of our own people. In 1840, the quantity of domestic woollens consumed in the United States was 21,000,000 yards, and only

States was 21,000,000 yards, and only 6,000,000 yards of foreign.

Accounts from Elboeuf, of March 28, state that there has been more demand for woollen goods, chiefly those suited to summer wear, and that slightly better rates were obtained. The raw staple, however, continued duli. Prices of German wool were tolerably good. The manufacturers are described as being very continue in their production.

nulacturers are described as being very cautious in their production.

LEEDS, APRIL 7.—There has been an improved demand for foreign wools this week, and some tolerably extensive sales have been effected. Prices firm.

FASHIONS FOR APRIL. ALTHOUGH until after Longehamps the fashions are not generally introduced, still the Magazin des Mode are filled with the endless variety of materials for every description of toilette. Silk it is expected will be decidedly in favour, pekins d'été, and of various descriptions, with foulards of new style, the most elegant of which is ecru, with moss rose buds of blue or cerise, the feuillage and moss being tinted with brown barèges, varying both in colour and de-signs: and reps cachemire is spoken of for walking dresses. In evening neglige for walking dresses. In evening negligé muslin brocatelle is worn, and tartante embroidered in silk and gaze Arachnée, with Aragonaise embroidery sometimes intermixed with gold, form the most elegant toilette de soirée. New forms for dresses are anoken of, and with the Grecian sleeve there is, as ever, great variety observable in our toilettes, and dresses are ornapented in a thousand different styles, flowers and lace forming the principal or naments; many tulle dresses have de tached bouquets. Walking dresses are made high and with rounded point; the material, when plain, is enriched by coques or ribbons, and epandières of black lace enlarging en gerbe on the body, and descending the skirt, or else biais of velvet, or state of the corresponding to the corresponding the corresponding to the corresponding the corresponding to the corresponding ornament the corsage and jockeys, and continue in three rows down the skirt; gimp trimmings, either of the same, or gimp trimmings, either of the same, or contrasting colours, are much used, and under the name of gimp arachness, fillagranes,, guipures, are formed elegant fronts for dresses, berthes, or sleeve ornaments, forming a kind of embroidery with excellent effect. Dresses of grey poult de soie are elegantly trimmed all round the skirt with black guipure gimp, which rises up the sides of the front breadth, meeting at the point of the corsage. The coffures are worn rather higher and wider. Small scarfs of fichus Algerien of silk and gold are used to form elegant coffures, and are much in demand to intermix with the hair; those of dark blue and gold, or ponecau are worin rather higher and wider. Small search of fishen Algerian of alikes, and at it in the Brut, second, or third search of fisher Algerian of alikes, and at the theory, the decrine of stamospheries, and are much in demand to intermit with the hair; are not all the power necessary to commence and gold are extremely pretty for the beautiful pretty for the configuration of the power necessary to commence and gold are extremely pretty for the configuration of the power necessary to commence and gold are extremely pretty for the configuration of the power necessary to commence and gold are extremely pretty for the configuration of the power necessary to commence. Thus, and it is flight. Hence some fails in the stempts, and a continued to the pressure on plane surfaces be not exactly extremely the configuration of the power necessary to commence and gold are extremely pretty for the power necessary to commence and gold are extremely pretty for the power necessary to commence and gold are extremely pretty for the power necessary to commence and gold are extremely pretty for the power necessary to commence. Thus, and the power necessary to commence and much in demand to intermit which the hairs of the power necessary to commence and much in demand to intermit which the power necessary to commence and much in demand to intermit which the power necessary to commence and much in demand to intermit which the power necessary to commence and much in demand to intermit which the power necessary to commence and much in demand to intermit which the power necessary to commence and much in demand to intermit which the power necessary to commence and much in demand to intermit which the power necessary to commence and much in demand to intermit which the power necessary to commence and much in demand to intermit which the power necessary to commence and much in demand to intermit which the power necessary to commence and much in demand to the power necessary to commence and much in demand to the power necessary to commence an

THE AERIAL STEAM CARRIAGE.



DESCRIPTION.

DESCRIPTION.

A, the main frame, or wings, composed of the longitudinal pieces, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a and the bow-like individual frames across them.

B, B, B, & &c., upright posts, or standards, to the upper and lower ends of which metallic braces, shown bythe single lines, are attached, supporting various points in the frame.

C, C, a longitudinal piece, which forms the outer boundary of the space required for the vance or propellers.

bands.

E. E. &c., the tail, turning on a joint at F.
G, the car containing the steam-engine,
cargo, conductors, and passengers, in suitable

cargo, conductors, and passengers, in suitable compartments.

H, the rudder.

The covering of the wings and tail is of silk or linen: that of the wings is divided into three lengths for each end poining each other at the double frames shown: this division facilitates the rapid recting and apreading of the covering, which is affected by the cords running parallel with the longitudinal pieces, a, a, a, c, c, of the wings. The tail and rudder are in like manner governed by cords proceeding from the car.

WE have much pleasure in being enable We have much pleasure in being enabled to fulfil our promise of presenting to the public a description of the Aérial Steam Carriage, which we were the first to announce as in progress of formation; and our satisfaction is twofold first, in posseasing the means of satisfying the general curiosity, and, secondly, in proving that our seemingly marvellous statement was not merely made for the object of exciting public attention, but that it was founded on, and to be attested by, undeniable facts. Even in this enlightened age, when invention is its presiding genius, the announcement of an aérial steam carriage was somewhat naturally thought to be preguant with ment of an acrial steam carriage was some-what naturally thought to be preguant with the atmosphere of Hanwell, but yet there were many who paid us the compliment of believing the truth of the information solely on account of the source from which it was derived. It is, then, doubly satis-factory to corroborate the faith of the one, and to remove the doubts and suspicions of the other.

To accomplish this object we have deviated from our ordinary course, and while issuing a third edition of the Atlat, with woodcuts, we think it only an extraordinary occasion that should justify the proceeding, since the mission of a literary journal, pretending at all to the higher walks of criticism and art, is not to please by presenting pleasure to the eye, but to exalt by offering instruction to the mind. In this instance, however, our veracity will seem to depend upon our substantiating a statement of an apparently most Utopian nature. Our readers will perceive by a description of the machine, whatever chances of failure there may be attending its first cassay in its adopted element, that it is the first introduction of a new principle in mechanics, though a very

ment, that it is the urst introduction of a new principle in mechanics, though a very old one in nature. The account is from the pen of a scientific and intelligent writer, wholly uninterested in the future results of the undertaking, save as a scientific man watching a new era in the scientific world, and it will be seen his opinion programmers. watching a new era in the scientific worse, and it will be seen his opinion pronounces it not only likely to succeed, but to produce benefits to society of an almost unbounded nature. For the responsibility of these opinions we hold ourselves alood, since it is scarcely our province to offer remarks on the statement or the hypothesis remarks on the acterment or the hypothesis of the engineer; and we have purposely consigned the task of narrative to a man of acience, that it may not be said the interests of the journalist, to authenticate his former assertion, induces him to exaggerate the excellencies or gloss over the imperfections he describes. perfections he describes.

Merit is not always to be meted by re-sults; and if in the first, second, or third attempt, the doctrine of atmospheric pres-sure on plane surfaces be not exactly ex-

vances with its front edge a little raised; the effect of which is to present its under surface to the air over which it is passing, the resistance of which, acting on it like a strong wind on the sails of a windmill, prevents the descent of the machine and its burden. The sustaining of the whole, therefore, depends on the speed at which it is travelling through the air, and the angle at which its under surface impinges on the air in its front; and this is exactly the principle by which birds are upheld in their flight with but slight motion of their wings, and often with none.

But, then, this result, after the start, depends entirely on keeping up the speed, and there remains beyond that the still more formidable difficulty of first obtaining that speed. All former attempts of this kind have failed because no engine existed which was at once light enough and

existed which was at once light enough and powerful enough to lift even its own weight through the air with the necessary rapidity. Mr. Henson has removed this difficulty, partly by inventing a steamngine of extreme lightness and efficiency, and partly by another and very [singular device which requires particular notice. It is perhaps necessary to add, that any degree by which the requisite velocity can be obtained may be used instead of the inclined plane, as, for instance, a stationary existed which was at once light enough and

ctimes piane, as, for instance, a stationary steam-engine with a level road.

All former inventions had supposed it ne-cessary to carry in the machine itself, all the power necessary to commence and sustain its flight. Hence some failed

of water required to work it, is about 600

The resistance which is to be encour tered, and which, consequently, the steam-engine must overcome, is not so readily estimated. Mechanical science is here it seems, on the whole, likely that the power provided will be enough for the purpose. The clearing up of this only remaining doubt will be one of the most important events which has ever occurred in the annals of applied science. What-ever may be the first result of this particular part of the enterprise, we deem the chief difficulties so far removed as to warrant a confident belief that early and complete success awaits the talented inventor, we know that it exists. The world cannot go back to the days before success awars the tached methor, especially as inventions of recent origin are yet in reserve which will, at least, double the power of the steam-engine. In this confidence we turn to the conse-

quences which must follow the posses of this new and extraordinary power. Probably this invention, like all startling novelties, will meet with censure and opposition; and it is easy to conjure up
imaginary circumstances in which it may
be used mischievously. The answer to
this may be trite, but it is sufficient:
everything may be used amiss. Dress
may be made ruinously luxurious; eating
and drinking may become gluttony and
drunkenness; almost every valuable medicine may be made a poison; a horse
may carry a murderer to his victim and
bear him away from justice; a steamboat
may help fraud and peculation by affording the means of prompt escape; a galvanic explosion may destroy a wreek or
reduce a rock, but it may also blow up at
night a sleeping family. But it is needless to adduce illustrations of so obvious a
truth.

cession to the means of intercourse which
the world ever saw; every benefit, social
and political, however, which we have derived from that stupendons system, only
proves how great would be those which
would attend a mode of communication
still more rapid, more easy, and of more
frequent application. Before we can pass
on a railroad an outlay of millions must
be incurred; here, after the machines
themselves are provided (which are applicable to all routes alike), a few spots of
earth, chosen and prepared, suffice to establish, at short notice, a line of transit
wherever it may be desired. We have no expectation that this inven-tion will ever supersede the modes already established for the great bulk of travel and

carriage. If we were to venture a pro-phecy, it would be that it will greatly in-erease the use of them. It supplies addi-tional frequency and facility to just that portion of the general intercourse which calls into activity all the rest. Where wen can readily compare their thoughts men can readily compare their thoughts it is soon found that wants and wisher grow on all sides, which nothing but active interchange of commodities can satisfy; events prove that this enlarged traffic goes on to enlarge again with every new facility of personal communication. Even at home, then, grated over as is our land with

our railroads, the most extraordinary ac-

With a power of locomotion like this, what becomes of the meddling wisdom by which men and nations have been estranged from each other? How are they to be de from each other? How are they to be de-barred from the freest trade, or restrained from the closest frieudship? What is to uphold the prejudices of caste, and tougue, and nation, through which, much more than through aubstantial wrongs or real interests, men have poured out their blood like water? What is now to prevent the formation of those innumerable personal ties which, like countless threads, shall bind all nations together?

as possible, and to render the principles and construction of the machine as intelligible as we can. Happily, its details admit of pretsy accurate comparison with well known objects, and its ensemble is of very easy comprehension.

Let our readers, then, first imagine a floor, or platform, 150 feet long by 30 feet wide. We are somewhat puzzled for a word which will accurately designate this main part of the machine. We have called it a floor or platform, merely because of its large area; and yet those terms are improper, except we divest them of all peculiar meaning of weight or stability, for this expanded surface floating through the air really performs the office of wings, though it has no noof their vibratory moniton—it has no joints; it is remarkably at frong and stiff from end to end, yet of extraordinary lightness. It advances through and upon the air with one of its long addes foremost, that side being also a wettical web which answers the same purpose as the keel of a vessel, or more nearly of the fine on the back of some fishes, via., it is the keel of we resolved the same pirate of the fine on the back of some fishes, via., it is the sense part of the machine are constructed with a part of the machine are constructed with a more of the machine are constructed with a more of the machine are constructed with a part of the machine are constructed with a more of the machine are constructed with a more of the machine are constructed with a machine and to this happy thought we shall promote the first binder edge to the clock, which is set going in appearance, the more of the clock, which is set going that the power which puts a motion. We shall, however, only refer to the familiar in motion must be considered distinct from its which keeps up that motion. We shall, however, only refer to the familiar in the motion of the clock, which is set going to a motion. So Mr. Henson sets his machine in motion by its to be shall be set of extraordinary lightness. It advances through and upon the air with one of its li From the days when men used but one

government. But the student and his close coadjutor, the workman, really govern, under Providence, the hidden aprings of social life. Statesmen debate the expediency of free trade. The ques-tion will be settled in the workshop.

To this truth, already taking hold of the public mind, the strongest confirmation will be given by Mr. Henson's success; a new and unexpected element will at once the context of the impossible long to escape the conviction that governments can beneficially and wisely exercise their powers only in protecting the exercise of the individual energies they can neither originate nor controul.

We cannot but think that this invention has appeared most opportunely. What-To this truth, already taking hold of the

has appeared most opportunely. Whatever may be our faith as to the social merits
of machinery, we know that it exists. The
world cannot go back to the days before
the prolific inventions of modern times
came into being. Whether we lament or
rejoice over the extension of factories and
the rapidity of spinning and weaving, that
extension and rapidity stand as obstinate
facts, whose consequences must be met as
best we can. There can be no doubt
that our great want is that of markets:
be it noted, however, that there are
human beings enough, and ten times
more beside, to consume, to their own
benefit as much as ours, all that our
most ingenious and most untiring industry
can produce. They can give us in exchange commodities we should willingly
receive, nay, for lack of some of which
destitution and disorder are afflicting and
endangering our entire social body. Now,

TAHITI.

SINCE the arrival of the intelligence in France, the public journals of that country have teemed with the most glowing and gratulatory accounts of the annexation of the islands to the French Crown. In several of the papers it is stated, that the act of cession on the part of the queen and chiefs of Tahiti was purely spontaneous and unsought, and that the naval commander Du Petit Thouars, in taking possession of the islands, only complied with their earnest solicitations to be admitted to the enjoyment of French protection.

The following observations will be suf-

held clandestinely at night, without the knowledge of the queen, and was utterly at variance with her supreme authority; accordingly she manifested the utmost reluctance to sign it. But the French admiral demanded her signature, or a fine of \$10,000, under the threat that, if neither signature was given, nor the fine mither signature was given, nor the fine ——that the teachers of Christianity should small within twenty-four hours, he would

admiral demanded her signature, or a fine of \$10,000, under the threat that, if neither signature was given, nor the fine paid within twenty-four hours, he would plant the French flag, and fire his guns: thus formally taking the islands, and making his own conditions. To pay the fine, amounting to £2,000 sterling, or to resist the demand, was equally impossible, and the queen affixed her signature just or neither the demand, was equally impossible, and the queen affixed her signature just on the protection of France were. Thirdly. The reasons on account of which the native chiefs are represented as requesting the protection of France were utterly groundless, viz. "Because they were not able to govern in their own kingdom in the present circumstancer, so as to harmonise with foreign governments, and lest their land, their kingdom, and their liberty, should become that of another." These reasons are quite irreconcilable with the nacts of the whole case. The chiefs would not have even visited the French sovereignty was effected by force; and from whom was defined to their land or liberty? From Britain? From America?

No injury was ever committed, and sone was ever feared, but from the arms of France! It must be borne in mind that this negotiation was carried on with the native chiefs in a language with which they were wholly unacquainted.

It might be inferred from the arms of the supposition of the civil authorized the reachers of Christianity should employ their utmost influence to prevent the exhers of Christianity should employ their utmost influence to prevent the exhers of Christianity should employ their utmost influence to prevent the exhers of Christianity should employ their utmost influence to prevent the exhers of Christianity should employ their utmost influence to prevent the exhers of Christianity should employ their utmost influence to prevent the exhers of prostitution; but it is grossly untrue to represent them as imposing fines or in any way interfering with the evils of prostitution; but it is

whose transaction on the part of the Tahi-tian government was free and unconstrained, arising solely from an anxious wish to en-joy the paternal protection of France, have since been constrained to admit the unjust and exorbitant demands under which the natives were compelled to yield to it.

In a letter inserted in the Journal des

In a letter inserted in the Journal des Débats, from one who is described as an eye-witness of the taking possession of the island, is the following passage, viz.:— "On our arrival at Tahiti we found that the most ridiculous reports had been raised by the English missionaries to the disparagement of France and the French, wh were repeated to us by the islanders. The first decision of the admiral on his arrival was to exact from the government of the queen, in reparation for all the wrongs which had been done to our countrymen that if it was not paid in twenty-four hours, hostilities would be commenced. The admiral at the same time assured the consuls of other nations, that they and their coun-trymen should be protected. The money, however, was not paid; but after repeated conferences, it was at last determined that the island should, instead, be placed under the protection of the French, which was done accordingly, with all due formalities, and a series of ordinances published by and a series of ordinances published by the admiral for the proper fulfilment of the arrangement.

arrangement.
The fact that this heavy fine was also demanded, and that the Queen was unable to meet that demand, was also admitted by Sir Robert Peel, in reply to a question of Sir George Grey, in the House

Take Activate Transact Company son Friday night, is officially described as a "Bill to authorise the transfer to more than twelve persons of a certain patent granted to William Samuel Henson, relating to a locomotive apparatus and machinery, and for the establishment of a Company for carrying out the objects of the said patent." The Bill was read a first time on Friday, 24th March, and is "to be read a second time;" but no day is yet fixed for such further stage in its progress.

TAHITI.

Since the arrival of the intelligence in France, the public journals of that country have teemed with the most glowing and gratulatory accounts of the annexation of the islands to the French Crown. In several of the papers it is stated, that the activated for the intelligence is the stated, that the activate of the islands to the French Crown. In several of the papers it is stated, that the activated for the island." The following the restablished French dominion in the island." The following the grant of the French to more than the whole transaction was compulsory and coercive.

Of the Tahitian Government expanted by the Tabitian Government against French the whole transaction was compulsory and coercive.

Of the Tahitian Government the whole transaction was compulsory and coercive.

Of the intelligence committed by the Tabitian Government against French subjects of which a fine so far exceeding all their resources was levied, not one word is stated, or the reality was so honour-able to the missionaries, and so disgraced it because the injuries were ideal, or the reality was so honour-able to the missionaries, and so disgraced it to the missionaries, and so disgraced was been dead, or the reality was so honour-able to the missionaries, and so disgraced was produced was level, no the wilder and the reality was so honour-able to the missionaries, and so disgraced was produced was level, no the value of the dominion in the island." The following is one of the passages on which the Times so justly founds its appropriate suggestion:

"The severity of the English mission."

and unsought, and that the naval commander Du Petit Thouars, in taking possession of the islands, only complied with their earnest solicitations to be admitted to the enjoyment of French protection.

The following observations will be sufficient to expose the gross and absurd misrepresentations involved in such statements:

First. They are utterly at variance with antecedent events. The previous aggressions by French men-of-war had rendered the power of France terrific, and her very name odious to the islanders; and to be lieve that the queen and chiefs invited the protection and safeguard of a nation they had known only as their oppressor, is impossible.

Secondly. The circumstance attending the formation of the treaty, and the manner in which it was enforced, sufficiently expose the dishonourable and oppressive means by which it was obtained. The meeting at which the compulsory and decitful instrument was constructed, was held clandestinely at might, without the knowledge of the queen, and was utterly at variance with her supreme authority: -The privilege of franking letters was one of the few honorary distinctions which members of the House of Commons re-

the for the appointment of Consuls in our abined, that Government to concur with her in some arrangement for the prevention of brandy-smuggling, and received for answer that the means of preventing smuggling the was a matter for the British Government to manage by itself, and therefore not a proper subject of negociation with a fo-reign power; it all this were to happen as supposed, France would deal out to Eusupposed, France would deal out to Eu-gland the very measure of justice which England now awards to the Chinese. The

history of the world contains no more fla-grant instance of the prevalence of might over right.

But, what is worse still, the injustice of our treatment of China is fully matched by our hypocriay. We profess to have made war upon China for the purpose of indu-cing the Government of that country to recognise international law, and practice the usages of civilised nations; but in fact the usages of civilised nations; but in fact, we force upon the conquered people a state of relations with us which is fatal to their independence, which no civilised nation capable of resistance to our power would tolerate for a moment, which is utterly re-pugnant to the international law and usages of Christendom. We declare our wish that China should put herself on the

principal towns of the kingdom as frequently as we now have it with the different parts of the metropolis. We mention this as one of the lowest results; we may add to it the great advantages which in many cases will follow from this mode of personal transit. It is true that we have personal transit. It is true that we have lately witnessed, in the establishment of our railroads, the most extraordinary aclaws would be easily set at naught by British snugglers, if the temptation were as great as in the case of China, and if weak powers like Naples and Tuscany were not sure to be protected by the rest of Europe from such injustice as England perpetrates upon China. We only mock the Chinese government when we tell it to rely on its own resources for the prevention of smuggling. Our conduct is a gross violation of moral justice, worthy of the falsehood of our technical apology for it.

for it.

Lord Ashley hits the right nail upon the head in this case, as he has lately done in several others. The utter help-leasness of China renders it certain that the British opium outrage will continue so long as it is not opposed by any greater force than that of the Chinese Government. The technical rules of international law are inapplicable to the case, just as those of political economy are at variance with Lord Ashley's efforts to improve the moral coudition of our factory children by procuring them time for education. The moral executed in the cells case to see the second in the second in the cells case to see the second in the cells case to see the second in the cells case the second in the cells case to see the second in the cells case to second in the cells case to see the second in the cells case to second in the cel them time for education. The moral ground is the only one to go upon with a prospect of success. The laws of China with respect to opium will be outraged by Englishmen until England herself legislates against the opium trade. Opium smuggling in China will not be put down save by a law of the British Parliament; and the British Parliament; and the British Parliament will not be induced to pass such a law on any view of political economy or international justice. Whether "religious and moral England" will second the Chinese Government in dealing with the opium trade as a moral pest, remains to be seen; but assuredly Lord Ashley has chosen the only mode of attack upon it that offers any promise of success. promise of success.

THE OLD LETTER FRANKING SYSTEM.

members of the House of Commons re-tained at the passing of the Reform Bill. The sending and receiving letters free had become a mark of consideration, and, whilst the loss to the revenue was not con-siderable, the gratification this boon afforded to the privileged class of conferring little favours should not be lightly esteemed. It seemed the available hour grains—the ittle favours should not be lightly esteemed. It seemed the quiditan konorarium—the distinguishing sign—the graceful apanage of an M.P. The history of its introduction is curious, for, in company with many prized distinctions, it had an ignoble origin in the pensioner parliament of Charles II., in a settlement of the reseases of the post-office. When Colonel Titus reported the bill, Sir Walter Erle delivered a proviso for the letters of all members of parliament to go free during their sitting. Sir Heneage Finch said it was a poor, mendicant proviso. The question being called for the Speaker, Sir Harbottle Grimstone, was unwilling to put it, saying he felt ashamed of it, nevertheleas the proviso was carried. The restriction of this privilege to the period of parliament's sitting was speedily overlooked in practice, and for half a century members enjoyed a license of writing free over any enjoyed a license of writing free over any number of post-office letters, and of en-closing franks in parcels to be used by their occurs of a vessel, or more post, the first and the subject of the same principle. Indeed, the latter actually the first columns of the same principle. Indeed, the latter actually the same of the same principle. Indeed, the latter actually then, we come the questions, and or very increase of the same principle. Indeed, the latter actual to the product of the same principle. Indeed, the latter actually then, we come the questions of the same principle. Indeed, the latter actual to the product of the same principle. Indeed, the latter actual to the product of the same principle. Indeed, the latter actual to the latter actual t vigilance in the detection of abuses. That many members (and tradition points strongly to the Scotch) strained this permission to an abuse, there is no doubt. The gossiping Wraxall proves how long and to what extent it prevailed. "Till 1781 neither date nor place was necessary. Not only were covers transmitted by hundreds, packed in boxes, from one part of the kingdom to the other, and laid up as a magazine for future expenditure, but far greater perversious of the original principle, for purposes very injurious to the revenue took place. I was acquainted with a member, a native of Scotland, decorated with the order of the Bath, who sent up to London from of Scotland, decorated with the order of the Bath, who sent up to London from Edinburgh by one post thirty-three covers, addressed to an eminent bank-ing house in the Strand, most of which contained, not letters, but gar-den seeds. The postmaster-general had the covers carried up to the speaker's chair; but he voted for Lord North, and the business never came before the house." the business never came before the house. Merchants used to send and receive prices current and circulars free, and banker

usages of Christendom. We declare our wish that China should put herself on the same footing with us as that which subsists between England and the United States, or France, or Russia; and we stablish by violence a state of relations with China which Russia, or France or the United States would go to war with us for demanding; which we could not enforce upon such weaker powers as Naples or Tuscany, without being deemed pirates by the civilised world.

It is contended by the Onium Wanthard Production of the civilised world.

It is contended by the Onium Wanthard Production of the house itself.

convenience and drawing-room luxury. These cheap favours to constituents are abolished, and the last feather in the plume of privilege remorselessly torn away.— Toursend a Parliamentary History.

NEW CLAIMANT FOR BROUGHAM HALL.—The Kendal Mercury states, that a gentleman of the name of Bird, who claims to be a descendant of the owners of Brougham Hall and the annexed estates, has come forward to dispute the ownership with the noble lord, and a few days ago he proceeded with an appraiser to take a schedule of the goods of one of the tea ints.

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